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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LARGER WORLD COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

World mill consumption of cotton of all growths was 25,882,000 running bales for the year ended July 31, 1929 compared with 25,540,000 running bales for the preceding year, an increase of 1.3 per cent, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England. World mill consumption of American cotton amounted to 15,076,000 running bales compared with 15,407,000 bales last season, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. Most of the increase in total consumption of all kinds was due to an increase of consumption in Indian cotton which is reported at 5,178,000 running bales for the year ended July 31, 1929 compared with 4,523,000 for the preceding year, an increase of 14.5 per cent. There was a slight increase in consumption of Egyptian and a small decrease in other growths.

World mill stocks of all growths were 4,863,000 running bales on July 31, 1929 compared with 4,787,000 bales a year ago, an increase of 1.6 per cent. World mill stocks of American cotton amounted to 2,129,000 running bales against 2,112,000 bales at the same date last year. Stocks of Indian and Egyptian were slightly larger than a year ago and other growths slightly smaller.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the German hog market, a somewhat easier tendency was noted during the week ended September 4, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Heavy hogs at that market averaged \$18.37 per 100 pounds, a drop of about 60 cents below the average for the preceding week, but still nearly \$2.00 higher than a year ago. Lard at Hamburg also was easier at \$14.21 per 100 pounds, about 90 cents under the corresponding week of last year. See table, page 431.

Additional easing appeared also in the British cured pork market during the week ended September 4, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Liverpool average quotations for the week indicated showed that American green bellies were down to \$19.23 per 100 pounds, while American short cut green hams stood at \$24.77. Canadian green sides were also easier at \$24.55. Danish Wiltshires declined for the first time in 3 months to reach \$26.94. American Prime Steam western lard averaged down to \$13.69. American green bellies and lard were under last year's averages. See table, page 431.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 27 Northern Hemisphere countries is now reported at 2,539,879,000 bushels as compared with 2,643,349,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928 when they represented about two-thirds of the estimated world total production exclusive of Russia and China. Harvesting is being completed in Canada and the first official estimate of the 1929 production will be issued September 10.

Estimates have now been received from 17 European countries which in 1928 represented over 90 per cent of the estimated European crop exclusive of Russia. The total production in these 17 countries is reported at 1,278,995,000 bushels against 1,308,192,000 bushels in 1928, and 1,176,208,000 bushels in 1927. The production in France is now estimated at 320,000,000 bushels an increase of 13.8 per cent over the 1928 production of 281,285,000 bushels. The estimate of the Italian crop has been revised upward 6,000,000 bushels and is now placed at 245,000,000 bushels. The present estimate is an increase of 7 per cent over the 1928 production and 2 per cent above the 1925 production of 240,845,000 bushels, which up to that time had been the largest crop recorded. See table, page 420.

Foreign crop and growing conditionsEurope

Warm, dry weather was general over Europe during the week ended September 5 according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Local thunderstorms were reported toward the end of the week. The condition of the wheat in Holland as officially reported as of August 23 showed a decided improvement over the condition reported as of July 22 but was below the condition reported a year ago. In Russia the weather was dry and warm in the southern regions but was relatively cool in the central and northern regions. Some rain fell in the latter regions.

Argentina

The weather in Argentina continued warm and dry during the week ended September 2 according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the corn and northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 57°, or 3° above normal while in the southern wheat districts, the weekly mean was 50°, or exactly normal. No rainfall was reported from any section.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to August 31 were 34,557,000 bushels as compared with 21,948,000 bushels during the same period last season. During the week ended August 31 exports totaled 5,935,000 bushels against 5,372,000 bushels during the previous week and 3,976,000 bushels during the week ended September 1, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada decreased 995,000 bushels during the week ended August 30 as compared with a decrease of 3,248,000 bushels during the corresponding week of last year. The decrease during August was approximately 6,500,000 bushels as compared with a decrease of nearly 24,000,000 bushels during August, 1928. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week were 470,000 bushels and shipments were 1,528,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver during the week were 134,000 bushels and shipments were 253,000 bushels.

Russia

The rate of grain procuring operations is showing unfavorable symptoms in the central agricultural region, Crimea and especially in the important wheat region of North Caucasus, Mr. Dawson reports. The autumn sowing campaign has started in some regions and is about to begin in others. The Russian press is complaining of poor organization, while dryness of soil in some regions also acts as a hampering factor.

European market conditions

The trend of the European grain markets was firmer during the week ended September 5 and transactions increased on both the central and western markets, according to Mr. Dawson. The Danubian export markets, however, were comparatively quiet during the week. The price of domestic wheat at Hamburg on September 4 was \$1.65 per bushel, or the same as on August 28. The price of domestic rye at Berlin advanced 8 cents during the week to \$1.19 per bushel on September 4.

United States wheat prices

Wheat prices fluctuated considerably during the week ended September 5, but on the whole were on about the same level as during the previous week. Domestic visible supplies continue to increase and amounted to approximately 186 million bushels for the week ended August 31 as compared with 94 million

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
September futures												
Aug. 1	120	147	112	141	117	149	b/121	b/171	b/138	b/ 155	123	131
8	113	135	105	130	110	136	b/114	b/154	b/134	b/ 144	113	119
15	113	135	106	131	111	137	b/113	b/157	b/130	b/ 144	116	120
22	112	131	105	126	110	133	b/114	b/154	b/130	b/ 140	112	121
29	110	132	103	127	109	134	b/111	b/154	b/131	b/ 140	b/114	115
Sept. 5	110	132	103	127	108	134	b/111	b/152	b/130	b/ 142	b/114	120
December futures												
Sept. 12	113		107		110		110		129		b/110	
19	115		109		112		118		131		b/110	
26	118		112		115		116		135		b/113	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter		No. 1 Dk. n. spring		No. 2 Amber durum		No. 2 Red winter		Western white Seattle a/	
	1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 26	122	133	118	129	138	155	117	144	147	141	124	132
Aug. 2	118	135	114	131	141	156	115	144	144	140	125	134
9	108	124	105	121	127	139	103	127	134	131	118	130
16	108	125	105	124	125	139	108	120	137	129	113	128
23	108	128	104	122	123	141	109	131	137	134	112	128
30	110	123	106	120	122	134	109	127	144	130	113	125
Sept. 6	110		106		125		104		147		113	
13	107		105		123		104		143		115	
20	108		107		126		107		145		116	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

bushels last year. Movement of wheat into export channels continues at a moderate rate. Chicago September futures closed at 132 cents per bushel on September 5, the same as on the corresponding day the week before and 22 cents under last year's close. Prices at other domestic markets were unchanged from the week before also. October futures at Winnipeg closed two cents lower or at 152 cents but at Liverpool they closed two cents higher or at 142 cents. September futures at Buenos Aires closed at 120 cents on September 4 as compared with 115 cents a week before.

Weighted average cash prices declined during the week ended August 30. All classes of wheat contributed to a decline of five cents in the price of all classes and grades at six markets to 123 cents as compared with 110 cents last year. Hard spring wheats appeared to make the greatest decline of the week at No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis dropped seven cents to 134 cents per bushel which compares with 122 cents last year. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined four cents to 127 cents as against 109 cents a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined only two cents to 120 cents as compared with 106 cents last year, while No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined four cents to 130 cents or 14 cents less than last year's price. The price of western white at Seattle as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations declined approximately three cents to 125 cents as against 113 cents last year. There will be no great change in cash prices for the week ended September 6.

Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 14 countries is reported at 791,600,000 bushels as compared with 777,538,000 bushels in 1928. The estimate of production in Hungary has been revised upward and now stands at 32,136,000 bushels which is 1.4 per cent below the 1928 production. Production in 12 European countries is 740,148,000 bushels or 2.0 per cent above 1928. See tables, pages 420 and 421.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1929 barley production in 22 countries has been reported at 1,088,063,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.2 per cent from the 1,112,439,000 bushels raised in the same countries last year, when they represented about two-thirds of the estimated world total production exclusive of Russia and China. The earlier estimate of the crop in Hungary has been raised to 28,412,000 bushels, which is still more than 7 per cent below that of last year. The total for the 15 European countries reported, however, is 5 per cent above that of 1928. See barley production table, page 423.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Shipments of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries since July 1 amounted to 19,481,000 bushels, an increase of 26 per cent over the exports for the same periods of the preceding year. The United States exports of 1,344,000 bushels during the week of August 31 was one of the largest weekly shipments since the beginning of October 1928. See barley trade table, page 424. United States barley prices declined a little during August. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 2 cents to 56 cents per bushel during the week ended August 31, which was 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week of last year. See table showing barley prices, page 425.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 30 amounted to 5,984,000 bushels against only 924,000 bushels on the same date of last year, and 790,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver during August amounted to 372,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 58,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1929 oats production in 15 countries is reported at 2,278,282,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.7 per cent from the 1928 production in the same countries, when they represented over 60 per cent of the estimated world total oats crop exclusive of Russia and China. This decrease is due to the decline in the United States production, which is estimated to be 17 per cent under that of 1928. The Hungarian crop, though revised upward to 25,160,000 bushels, is considerably below that of last year. Twelve European countries as a whole, however, show a gain of 2.7 per cent over the production of the same countries in 1928. See oats production table, page 423.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 4,949,000 bushels, a decrease of 35.6 per cent from the exports reported for the same periods of 1928. The United States oats exports during the week ended August 31 were larger than for most of the weeks during the past year. See oats export table, page 424. There was little change in United States prices during the last week of August. No. 3 white oats at Chicago declined one cent to 42 cents per bushel, which was 3 cents above the price for the corresponding week of last year. See price table, page 425.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 30 stood at 10,795,000 bushels, a figure about 7 times larger than that of the corresponding date in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver during August totaled 548,000 bushels, while shipments during the same time amounted to 873,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Corn

The 1929 corn production in four countries so far reported is put at 3,098,973,000 bushels, an increase of almost 3 per cent over that of last year. The United States shows a decline of 3.4 per cent, while each of the three European countries reported shows a large increase. The first estimate of the corn crop in Hungary is placed at 77,255,000 bushels, an increase of 55.8 per cent over that of last year, and the largest crop since 1925. The weather during most of the growing season in southeastern Europe has been very favorable for the corn crop, but recently there have been reports that rain is needed. See corn production table, page 423.

Net exports of corn from the United States, Argentina, the Danubian countries and the Union of South Africa so far for the corn year ending October 31, 1929 totaled 223,211,000 bushels, a decrease of 17.1 per cent below exports for the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The United States export during the week ended August 31 was very small, while the Argentine export was larger than that of the preceding week, reaching almost 5,400,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 424.

There was a slight decline in corn prices during the last week in August. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$1.01 per bushel, which was one cent below both the preceding week and a year ago. September futures declined one cent to \$1.02, or 8 cents above the price at the same time last year. Argentine prices at Buenos Aires also declined a little during that week. September futures dropped one cent to 87 cents, and October futures were down 2 cents to 88 cents, both quotations being a few cents above those of a year ago. The spread between the United States and the Argentine corn futures for September amounted to 15 cents during the last week in August, while last year it was about 19 cents.

Geographical distribution of the 1929 Russian grain crop

The Russian grain crop this season is better than average in the west, center and south and poor in the east, except in the Far East, where it is exceptionally good, according to a crop map published in "Economic Life" for August 16. Last year the reverse was true, the crop being better in the eastern sections than in the central, western and southern regions. On the basis of the average for the four years 1925-1928, the crop on July 15, 1929 was 10 per cent and more in excess of the average in Ukraine, the Central Black Earth Region, the Consuming area of European Russia, and the Far East in Asiatic Russia. The crop was between average and 10 per cent above average in White Russia, the western part of the Lower Volga region, Transcaucasia and Turkestan. It was better than last year but somewhat below average in North Caucasus and also below average in the western part of the Middle Volga region and Ural. It was particularly poor (70-85 per cent of the average) in Crimea, the eastern part of the Volga region, Siberia and Kazakhstan. This shift to the west may result in a smaller commercial crop, as indicated two weeks ago by Acting Agricultural Commissioner O.L.Dawson at Berlin, but more adequate transportation and warehousing facilities and nearness to the con-

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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suming centers and the ports, should facilitate the movement of a "western" and "southern" crop as against the more difficult handling of an "eastern" crop.

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SUGAR

Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna forecasts the 1929-30 European beet sugar production, exclusive of Russia, at 7,821,000 short tons raw sugar as compared with his final estimate of 7,755,000 short tons for the season just ended. Production in Russia is placed at 1,631,000 short tons in 1929-30 and 1,570,000 short tons for 1928-29, making a total of 9,452,000 short tons for all Europe, which is 127,000 short tons larger than the figures for 1928-29. The most noticeable changes from last year occur in the Netherlands, where the crop has been reduced from 354,000 short tons in 1928-29 to 287,000 short tons for the coming season, and in Czechoslovakia, where production is reduced by 30,000 ^{short} tons. These reductions, however, are offset by increases in the estimates for Poland and France, production in these countries being estimated at 882,000 short tons and 1,075,000 short tons respectively against 823,000 and 1,002,000 last year. Slight increases over last season occur also in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

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HOPS

The acreage devoted to hops in Belgium and France in 1929 is estimated at 3,410 acres and 10,153 acres respectively, according to a report from the hop firm of Coninck van Noyen at Alost, Belgium. From these acreages it is estimated that France will produce 11,947,000 pounds and Belgium 6,085,000 pounds. The English crop is estimated at 30,784,000 pounds and the Australian crop is expected to reach 2,315,000 pounds from an acreage of 1,700 acres. The report does not give figures for 1928. As compared with official estimates for 1928, however, the total production in Belgium, France and England for 1929 as reported by Coninck van Noyen shows an increase of 7,729,000 pounds. No data have as yet been received for production in Australia for 1928.

Unofficial estimates on acreage of hops have been received also from Canada and Poland and an official estimate for the English hop acreage. A cabled report of September 3 from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London stated that the English hop harvest had begun and the outlook was for a heavy crop of good quality. All markets at the time of the report were quiet and while prices for the 1929 crop were uncertain, lower values were anticipated as against these prevailing before the liquidation of the English Hop Growers, Ltd. (See Foreign Crops and Markets August 26, 1929, page 354). See area and production table, page 421.

F R U I T V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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PRUNE MARKET SITUATION IN HAMBURG AND LONDON: The estimate of the exportable surplus of dried prunes from Yugoslavia remains unchanged, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O.L. Dawson at Berlin. The latest information received placed the exportable surplus at from 19,800 to 22,000 short tons. Prices increased sharply during August, with slight declines at the end of the month, and trading remained quiet with offers restricted. A law introducing control of prune exports has been promulgated by the Yugoslavia government, which the trade hopes will improve the quality of export prunes.

Business in old and new crops of California, Washington and Oregon prunes in Hamburg was reported by Consul Kehl at that city to be large during August, with prices on an upward trend, but showing slackening at the end of the month. Second hand business is also reported to be large with some contracts traded several times. The prune market in London remains firm, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley. California spot stocks are reported light and prices continue to advance. Prices of California new crop are advancing steadily but business is restricted. Oregons, where available, show an increase in the same ratio as those of California. Stocks of prunes in London on August 31 as reported by the London Dried Fruit Trade Association showed a total of 943 short tons against 1,331 short tons in July 1929. Stocks reported for August 31 1928 were 681 short tons and 1927, 886 short tons.

PEANUT PRODUCTION IN CHINA EXPECTED TO BE NORMAL: Unofficial reports from the principal areas of peanut production in China - Shantung, Honan, Chihli - are that acreage is about the same as last year and that normal yield will be realized if climatic conditions continue favorable until the nuts are harvested, according to a radiogram from Consul W.R. Dorsey at Tsingtao. Rough estimates made locally place the total normal peanut yield for China at from 625,000 to 650,000 short tons of nuts in the shell. Judged by previous years, about 40 per cent of the yield should be available for export as nuts, about 20 per cent for export in the form of oil and about 40 per cent for domestic consumption.

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L I V E S T O C K M E A T A N D W O O L

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LIVESTOCK IN SOVIET RUSSIA IN 1929: Preliminary estimates of livestock in Soviet Russia for 1929 show decreases in cattle and swine and increases in sheep and goats and horses compared with 1928, according to "Economic Life" of August 14, 1929 quoting official sources. Cattle numbers show a decline of 3 per cent to 66,693,000 and swine 17 per cent to 21,102,000. Sheep and goats together numbered 140,689,000 in 1929 an increase of 0.4 per cent above 1928. During the years 1924-27 sheep constituted between 91 and 92 per cent of the total. No figures have been given for sheep and goats separately this year so far. Horses increased 2 per cent to 33,355,000 but draft horses showed a small decrease. This decrease in draft animals is considered an unfavorable factor, in view of the shortage of draft power on the farm compared with the pre-war period in practically all sections of the country, except the consuming area and White Russia, the number of draft animals varying from about 5 to almost 30 per cent below 1916.

While no separate figures are given for different types of cattle, the total of which shows a decline, it is stated that cows suffered the least, the reduction being 1.9 per cent, against 3.8 per cent in the total cattle above 1 year old. Some regions, however, show a decline of 4-8 per cent. These included sections with an unfavorable feed situation, such as: White Russia, Leningrad district and Ukraine, and also sections where the feed situation was favorable, such as the old dairy regions, Ural, Siberia and Kazakstan and also North Caucasus. A particularly large decrease took place in the number of oxen and breeding bulls. The decrease in the numbers of the former, used as draft animals is considered inevitable in view of the changing economic conditions. The reduction in the number of bulls, which was needed for the proper development of the cattle herd, causes considerable apprehension with respect to some regions, particularly the Ukraine. See table, page 427.

Among the causes to which the decline of cattle and swine is attributed, the shortage of feed is important in some regions. Unfavorable price relations between livestock and dairy products on the one hand, and feeds and goods purchased by the peasants on the other, and finally the rural taxation policy also served as contributing causes. Although some measures have been taken to alleviate the unfavorable effects of taxation, no sufficient improvement has been effected as yet. The statistics of livestock on individual peasant farms cover practically the entire livestock of U.S.S.R., as livestock of the so-called socialist section of Russian agriculture (State and cooperative farms) constitutes a small fraction, less than 1 per cent of the totals in 1928.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

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SLAUGHTER IN ARGENTINA FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1929: Cattle slaughter in freezing and chilling establishments in Argentina showed a 1 per cent decrease to 1,489,000 during the first 6 months of 1929 compared with the same period of 1928. There was, however, an increase in sheep slaughter in these works of 21 per cent to 2,979,000 and in hog slaughter an increase of over 75 per cent to 260,000. The cattle treated in preserved meat factories showed a 21 per cent decrease compared with the first 6 months of 1928. Slaughter of cattle at the Liniers market, Buenos Aires, mostly for home consumption, was 491,000 against 492,000 last year for the same period. Sheep and hog slaughter at the same market showed slight increased over 1928. See table, page 425.

SIX MONTHS SLAUGHTER IN URUGUAY: In Uruguay, as in Argentina, cattle slaughter for the first 6 months of 1929 showed a decrease from 1928. The number killed for the first six months of this year was 489,000, a decrease of 11 per cent compared with 1928. There has been a large increase in sheep slaughter this year, the number for the first 6 months reaching 775,000 or 376,000 above the same period last year, when killings were unusually low. See table, page 428.

HEAVIER FRESH PORK SUPPLIES AT LONDON: About 3,000,000 pounds of fresh British and Irish pork were handled in the London Central Markets during August, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. That figure was somewhat seasonally larger than supplies of a month earlier, but continued the reduction of this year's supplies under those of 1928. Supplies from other sources also were below those of a year earlier. In cured pork, Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders at the end of August were placed at 7,396,000 pounds, a reduction below the July figure, but still about 2,000,000 pounds heavier than figures for August 1928. The August 31, 1929 lard stock figure of 12,871,000 pounds also was under that of July, but about 3,500,000 pounds greater than on the same date a year ago.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

STRONG FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS: Butter prices in the principal European markets continued firm through the week ended September 5, with quotations generally a shade higher than a week earlier. Copenhagen was equivalent to 37.7 cents a pound against 37.4 cents on the previous Thursday, as compared with a rise of one cent on 92 score in New York. The margin in favor of domestic markets thus continues around 7 cents. Colonial butters at London were maintained at practically the same levels as a week earlier. Shipments afloat as of August 31 amounted to 4,088,000 pounds from New Zealand and 1,624,000 pounds from Australia. See current prices, page 432.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
Canada	9,945	22,896	22,460	24,119	25,464	105.6
United States	47,097	56,337	58,784	57,768	60,756	105.2
North America (3)	59,216	80,519	82,555	83,170	87,458	105.2
Europe (19)	69,273	65,063	66,172	67,183	65,481	97.5
Africa (4)	6,571	8,189	7,199	8,359	8,192	98.0
Asia (4)	31,877	33,789	34,585	35,337	34,984	99.0
Total above count, (30)	166,937	187,560	190,511	194,049	196,115	101.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	232,500	239,200	243,000		
RYE						
Canada	117	754	743	840	771	91.8
United States	2,236	3,578	3,648	3,439	3,284	95.5
Europe (18)	41,559	36,501	36,418	39,074	39,743	101.7
Total above count. (20)	43,912	40,833	40,809	43,353	43,798	101.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushel's	1,000 bushel's	1,000 bushel's	1,000 bushel's	1,000 bushel's	Per cent
WHEAT						
Canada, winter only	b/ 22,294	21,785	22,266	20,054	24,476	122.1
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	902,191	773,885	85.8
North America (3)	723,883	863,158	912,530	933,276	809,853	86.8
Europe, 14 count, prev. reported	692,592	607,225	627,338	699,100	643,297	92.0
France	325,644	231,767	276,128	281,285	320,000	113.8
Italy, revised	184,393	220,644	195,809	228,596	245,000	107.2
Hungary, revised	71,493	74,909	76,933	99,211	70,698	71.3
Total Europe (17)	1,274,122	1,134,545	1,176,208	1,308,192	1,278,995	97.8
Africa (3)	58,385	52,769	61,208	67,173	81,349	121.1
Asia (4)	387,827	379,296	389,635	334,708	369,682	110.4
Total above count. (27)	2,444,217	2,429,768	2,539,581	2,643,349	2,539,879	96.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,401,000	3,420,000	3,653,000	3,900,000		

Continued-

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent. 1929 is of 192
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent.
RYE						
Canada, winter only.....	2,094	10,008	11,574	10,378	10,424	100.4
United States.....	36,093	40,795	58,164	41,676	41,028	98.4
Europe, 11 count. prov. reported.....	728,236	570,768	618,634	692,897	708,012	102.2
Hungary, revised.....	31,277	31,416	22,365	32,587	32,136	98.6
Total Europe (12)	759,613	602,184	640,999	725,484	740,148	102.0
Total above count. (14)	797,800	652,987	710,737	777,538	791,600	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	1,023,000	812,000	874,000	961,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
 b/ Four-year average.

HOPS: Acreage and production in countries reporting for 1929

Country	1926	1927	1928	1929, preliminary
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
AREA:				
Canada.....	594	1,037	1,049	a/ 1,200
United States.....	20,800	24,600	26,100	25,000
Total North America....	21,394	25,637	27,149	26,200
Europe-				
England.....	25,599	23,004	23,805	23,900
Belgium.....	3,501	3,744	3,000	a/ 3,410
France.....	10,939	11,883	11,515	a/ 10,153
Poland.....	4,448	5,683	8,678	a/ 8,392
Total 4 European countries.....	44,487	44,314	46,998	45,855
Australia.....	1,571	--	a/ 1,557	a/ 1,730
PRODUCTION	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	31,522	30,658	32,742	31,600
Europe-				
England.....	37,184	28,616	27,115	a/ 30,784
Belgium.....	5,012	5,724	4,874	a/ 6,085
France.....	8,881	11,168	9,098	a/ 11,947
Total 3 European countries.....	51,077	45,508	41,087	48,816
Australia.....	2,278			a/ 2,315

a/ Unofficial estimate.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926 - 1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average					Per cent
	1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	Per cent				
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,533	13,595	108.5
Canada	1,574	3,647	3,506	4,881	5,903	120.9
North America (2)	9,194	11,617	12,982	17,414	19,498	112.0
Europe (21)	21,012	21,160	21,494	21,731	22,943	105.6
Africa (4)	7,863	8,245	6,769	7,828	7,810	99.8
Asia (3)	5,115	5,217	5,188	5,343	5,234	98.0
Total above count. (30)	43,184	46,239	46,433	52,316	55,485	106.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,000	64,000	62,900	68,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	65,800	65,300	70,800		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,734	40,222	96.4
Canada	9,597	12,741	13,240	13,137	12,677	96.5
North America (2)	46,954	56,918	55,181	54,871	52,899	96.4
Europe (17)	34,341	32,703	31,917	32,486	32,706	100.7
Africa (3)	607	772	687	779	831	106.7
Syria and Lebanon	(12)	60	66	28	28	100.0
Total above count. (23)	81,914	90,453	87,851	88,164	86,464	98.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	103,600	101,000	101,200		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	108,600	106,200	107,200		
CORN						
United States	104,229	99,713	98,393	100,630	98,333	97.7
North America (2)	104,538	99,923	98,525	100,769	98,471	97.7
Europe (7)	18,957	19,176	19,528	20,167	20,821	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	26,400	26,800	27,400	27,800		
Tunis	228	44	32	43	49	114.0
Total above count. (10)	123,723	119,143	118,085	120,979	119,341	98.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	150,400	149,000	148,600	151,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia	172,400	179,900	180,600	185,700		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average, 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
United States.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported.....	184,812	184,905	265,882	356,667	304,381	85.3
Hungary, revised	450,711	446,116	435,217	495,182	523,706	105.8
Total Europe (15).....	32,369	25,509	23,684	30,671	28,412	92.6
Africa (3)	483,080	471,625	458,901	525,853	552,118	105.0
Asia (3)	91,800	61,582	73,294	100,579	94,846	94.3
Total above count. (22)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	136,718	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	892,719	853,207	931,196	1,112,439	1,088,063	97.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,448,677	1,202,895	83.0
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported.....	1,038,178	939,870	918,010	1,002,094	1,032,245	103.0
Hungary, revised.....	28,464	24,802	22,513	27,529	25,160	91.4
Total Europe (12).....	1,066,642	964,672	940,523	1,029,623	1,057,405	102.7
Africa (2)	17,131	10,829	12,087	16,731	17,982	107.5
Total above count. (15)	2,227,180	2,222,349	2,135,204	2,495,031	2,278,282	91.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,415,000	3,829,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,509,000	3,937,000		
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,835,678	2,740,514	96.6
Bulgaria.....	26,277	27,312	20,954	18,292	29,880	163.4
Rumania.....	b/193,209	229,902	139,092	108,512	251,324	231.6
Hungary.....	60,813	76,544	68,347	49,592	77,255	155.8
Total (4)	2,992,663	3,025,975	2,991,486	3,012,074	3,098,973	102.9
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	581,000	654,000	480,000	380,000		
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,693,000	3,801,000	3,670,000	3,669,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,470,000	4,344,000	4,260,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
 b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended ^{a/}			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>July 1</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States.	36,580	56,996	1,189	2,181	1,344	Aug. 31	10,582	9,715
Canada	25,128	38,668				July 31	2,321	3,800
Argentina.....	11,598	b/8,458	b/ 50	b/ 217		Aug. 24	b/ 108	b/1,883
Danubian coun- tries b/.....	27,242	19,408	683	233		Aug. 24	2,450	4,083
Total.....	100,548	123,530					15,461	19,481
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States.	9,621	16,302	103	342	251	Aug. 31	2,494	1,032
Canada	7,424	19,532				July 31	4,835	1,323
Argentina.....	28,751	b/4,102	b/ 0	546		Aug. 24	b/ 351	b/2,594
Danubian coun- tries b/	878	49	0	0		Aug. 24	0	0
Total	46,674	59,985					7,680	4,949
	Net exports for year		Weekly ^{a/} shipments, 1929, week ended			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1926-27	1927-28	Aug. 10	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>November 1</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States.	17,145	20,556	178	119	215	53	18,540	39,872
Danubian coun- tries b/.....	36,557	15,266	0	0			14,991	189
Argentina.....	322,876	268,685	b/7,509	b/6,291	b/5,234	b/5,392	221,216	b/171,703
Union of South Africa.....	8,562	23,809	c/ 600	c/1,371	c/1,629		c/15,943	c/ 11,700
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States.	5,042	1,436					Nov.-July 1,284	Nov.-July 253
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	326,880					269,406	223,211

Compiled from official and trade sources. ^{a/} The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. ^{b/} Trade sources. ^{c/} Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average prices of corn, oats and barley at leading markets ^{a/}

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago	Minneapolis		
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white	No. 2		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	
July 7.....	107	86	July	July	June	July	July	Aug.	68	44	92	
14.....	103	93	105	87	91	79	88	80	68	45	93	
21.....	101	92	98	92	90	81	88	82	68	45	94	
28.....	103	93	100	92	86	81	84	82	69	44	97	
July 5.....	103	93	103	93	87	83	85	83	69	44	60	
12.....	106	94	105	93	88	86	86	88	68	44	94	
19.....	106	100	98	103	88	93	86	94	60	48	83	
26.....	106	104	95	104	87	92	86	93	53	43	80	
Aug. 2.....	108	104	98	106	88	93	86	93	42	48	74	
9.....	101	100	94	101	87	88	86	88	39	45	70	
16.....	98	102	88	101	83	88	82	89	37	43	62	
24.....	101	102	90	103	83	88	83	90	37	43	63	
31.....	102	101	94	102	84	87	84	88	39	42	64	

^{a/} Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter in freezing and chilling establishments, salting and preserved meat factories and Liniers market, Buenos Aires, first 6 months, 1928 and 1929

	First six months					
	Cattle		Sheep		Swine	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
In freezing and chilling establishments.....	1,501	1,489	2,456	2,979	148	260
Preserved meat factories.....	282	223	a/	a/	a/	a/
Salting factories.....	55	7	--	--	--	--
Liniers slaughter houses/	492	491	299	302	162	163

Ministerio de Agricultura, Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne, July 28, 1929.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Mostly for domestic consumption.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, June,
July and August 1928-1929

Crop and country	June		July		August	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929.a/
Exports:	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Wheat, incl. flour						
United States....	8,230	9,003	7,193	13,792	14,755	22,007
Canada.....	25,182	29,794	35,947	30,779	29,218	b/ 12,075
Argentina.....	16,535	a/ 23,976	9,540	a/ 15,024	6,480	26,853
British India....	2,638	a/ 0	1,203	a/ 96	509	56
Australia.....	4,834	a/ 5,988	8,334	a/ 4,976	4,357	5,668
Russia.....	0	a/ 0	8 a/	0	0	0
Danube & Bulgaria	0	a/ 32	0 a/	248	184	712
Total.....	57,419	68,793	62,525	54,915	55,503	67,371
Corn:						
United States....	968	905	796	768	934	765
Argentina.....	36,826	a/ 26,484	36,245	a/ 17,233	35,963	28,772
Rye:						
United States....	1,293	290	192	93	691	1,137
Danube & Bulgaria.	9	a/ 0	0 a/	26	0	0
Barley:						
United States....	1,663	2,519	1,999	3,817	8,583	6,257
Oats:						
United States....	70	245	98	247	2,396	804
Flaxseed:						
Argentina.....	6,445	a/ 4,350	4,982	a/ 2,996	6,493	c/ 3,857
<u>Imports:</u>						
Wheat incl. flour						
United States....	1,130	1,024	2,070	1,226	1,887	----
Flaxseed:						
United States....	1,644	2,366	1,484	1,293	1,068	----

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Four weeks only.

POLAND: Production of grain and potatoes, 1924 to
1929

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
1924.....	37,451	147,887	43,609	106,060	831,064
1925.....	63,876	265,364	59,741	144,191	908,617
1926.....	52,490	204,019	55,765	133,715	785,556
1927.....	61,093	231,762	58,602	147,360	983,655
1928.....	59,219	240,545	70,143	172,076	1,016,339
1929:					
Aug. est.	64,668	266,914	66,138	177,057	---
Swpt.est.	60,259	246,443	62,923	174,990	937,322

International Institute of Agriculture.

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SOVIET RUSSIA: Number of livestock on peasant farms, 1925-
1929

	1925	1926	1927	1928, revised	1929, prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, total.....	59,630	63,025	65,952	69,066	66,693
Cows	27,560	28,844	29,166		
Draft oxen.....	4,246	4,896	5,147		
Cattle, 1 to 2 years	10,543	10,987	12,316		
Calves under 1 year	15,424	16,032	16,315		
Hogs, total.....	20,939	20,920	22,445	25,485	21,102
Pigs up to 4 months	9,506	10,134	12,264	14,119	
Sheep.....	107,031	113,865	119,339	a/	a/
Goats.....	8,773	9,232	11,947	a/	a/
Total sheep & goats	115,804	123,097	131,336	140,102	140,639
Horses, total.....	26,004	28,290	30,578	32,611	33,355
Draft horses.....	19,819	21,098	22,556	23,649	23,625

Economic Life, August 14, 1929, quoting Central Statistical Bureau. Figures for years 1925-27 agree with those published in the Statistical Review, October 1928, with the exception of draft horses.

a/ Not given separately in latest report.

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DENMARK: Hog slaughter in export houses by months, 1924-
1929

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	361,801	343,993	284,500	384,030	494,325	
February	295,687	305,915	300,141	345,277	477,029	
March	323,934	369,861	334,305	478,263	456,235	
April	373,523	332,502	289,252	379,619	463,878	
May	332,059	294,350	271,108	424,148	497,374	
June	322,980	323,953	317,974	483,086	415,436	
January-June.	2,009,984	1,970,575	1,797,280	2,494,423	2,304,277	a/2,300,852
July	355,074	311,096	285,620	380,662	415,018	
August	312,327	258,469	319,501	441,973	426,806	
September ...	343,545	288,516	334,444	439,098	393,294	
October	341,741	311,741	323,750	423,085	493,772	
November	332,684	271,124	372,193	446,151	397,888	
December	328,683	354,602	404,878	472,814	442,285	
Total	4,024,038	3,766,129	3,837,666	5,098,206	5,373,340	

Official figures.

a/ American Commercial Attaché Sorensen, July 1, 1929.

URUGUAY: Slaughter in freezing and chilling establishments,
first 6 months, 1927 to 1929

Kind of animal	January-June		
	1927	1928	1929
Cattle	521,439	549,761	489,032
Sheep	639,414	399,917	775,440

Review of the River Plate, July 26, 1929, page 57.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, year ended July 31, 1928 and 1929

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		July	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	2,069,464	1,894,075	41,756	45,264
United Kingdom	1,450,269	1,895,139	44,966	21,620
France	912,900	821,003	30,337	9,941
Italy	715,308	754,657	40,739	30,857
Soviet Russia in Europe	443,009	328,388	76,753	64,127
Spain	325,421	294,533	15,732	9,046
Belgium	208,536	210,857	7,376	5,512
Netherlands	148,800	164,155	8,240	4,837
Sweden	57,145	54,924	2,283	1,140
Other Europe	99,837	103,828	2,737	1,500
Total Europe	6,430,689	6,521,564	270,919	193,844
Canada	227,779	262,022	15,797	10,623
Japan	1,000,416	1,352,129	53,237	32,093
China	123,120	245,876	6,971	7,464
British India	70,885	11,119	0	489
Other countries	4,590	26,036	270	1,466
Total exports	7,857,479	8,418,746	347,194	245,979
Total imports a/	353,793	479,000	19,324	22,352
Total reexports a/	18,262	16,917	1,095	1,328
Net exports	7,521,948	7,956,663	328,965	224,955
LINTERS:				
Germany	124,431	118,219	7,225	5,361
France	35,147	31,938	2,207	2,394
United Kingdom	21,545	16,148	876	909
Other Europe	22,927	30,216	826	526
Total Europe	204,050	196,521	11,134	9,190
Canada	17,930	20,012	747	2,107
Other countries	511	1,468	232	51
Total exports	222,491	218,001	12,113	11,348

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 31, 1928 and 1929
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 10-August 31, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-Aug. 31		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31
GRAINES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	14,527	25,632	2,678	3,885	4,493	5,004
Wheat flour b/.....	7,421	8,925	677	987	879	931
Rye.....	883	1,232	49	--	372	716
Corn.....	1,750	1,433	178	119	215	53
Oats.....	2,494	1,032	69	103	342	251
Barley c/.....	10,582	9,715	825	1,189	2,181	1,344
	Jan. 1-Aug. 31					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides....	97,115	91,048	1,674	1,450	1,796	1,723
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides.....	93,698	99,347	3,101	2,199	2,526	2,717
Lard.....	479,626	530,368	14,974	6,359	11,201	11,304
Pickled pork.....	22,329	28,109	197	586	601	380

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes this week: Pacific ports, wheat 538,000 bush., flour 65,600 bbls; San Francisco barley 150,000 bush., rice 100,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, week			Net movement from July		as far as reported
	1927- 28	or exports a/	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	To & in- cluding Date	1928- 29	1929- 30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Canada:								
Shipments, 4 market b/...	333,335	458,649	2,621	1,587	1,780	Aug. 31	76,192	25,997
United States.	206,259	163,670	4,872	5,372	5,935	Aug. 31	19,878	33,331
Argentina.....	178,135	216,613	5,688	6,861	5,696	Aug. 31	15,854	41,877
Australia.....	72,962	112,054	1,516	1,352	800	Aug. 31	10,508	10,804
Russia.....	7,000	" 13 " 9 0	" 0	" 0	" 0	Aug. 31	" 8 "	" 0 "
Danube & Bul. c/	32,847	2,712	141	160	184	Aug. 31	1,184	960
British India.	14,328	d/22,367	8	24	0	Aug. 31	1,040	152
Total.....	844,866	931,339	14,849	15,356	14,395		123,664	113,121

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Includes Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

d/ Net imports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Sept. 6, 1928	August 29, 1929	Sept. 5, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.00	44.00	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation....	38.90	37.44	37.68
Berlin, 1a quality	39.33	37.60	38.25
London: a/			
Danish	41.50	39.97	40.08
Dutch, unsalted	39.52	36.28	38.67
New Zealand	39.55	38.45	38.45
New Zealand, unsalted	40.84	37.58	38.24
Australian	36.72	36.93	37.15
Australian, unsalted	39.11	37.58	37.37
Argentine, unsalted	35.64	36.07	35.63
Siberian	34.55	34.98	35.41

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Sept. 5, 1928	Aug. 28; 1929	Sept. 4, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	74,678	56,876	59,872
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs	16.48	18.96	18.37
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	15.11	14.28	14.21
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,722	10,462	10,795
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	\$ per 100 lbs	14.45	13.80	13.69
American short cut green hams	"	24.33	25.42	24.7
American green bellies	"	20.20	19.44	19.25
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.55	27.81	26.94
Canadian green sides	"	b/	25.31	24.55

a/ Friday quotations. b/ No quotation.

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